





Two Dollars and A HALF PER ANNUM,

True to his charge-he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back.'

NEW SERIES-No. 32.-VOL 2.

LEXINGTON, KY. FRIDAY EVENING AUGUST 12, 1825

T IN DVANCE. V XXXIX

OFFICE OF THE COMM'Y GEN. OF SUB-SISTENCE.

Washington July 11, 1825. SEPARATE Proposals will be received at this Office, until the first day of October next, for the delivery of Provisions for the use tre Troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New-Orleans.

240 barrels of pork 500 do fresh fine flour 3200 gallons of good proof whiskey 220 bushels of good sound beans 3520 pounds of good hard soap 1600 do of good hard tailow candles, with cot-

ton wicks 56 bushels of good clean salt 900 gallons of good cider vinegar One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826. One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826. One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826. And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Pensacola.

600 barrels of pork 1250 do of fresh fine flour 8000 gallons of good proof whiskey
550 bushels of good sound beans
8300 pounds of good hard soap 4000 do of good hard tailow candles with cot-

ton wicks 140 bushels of good clean salt 2250 gallons of good cider vinegar One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826. One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826. One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826. And the remainder on the first day of March,

At Baton Rouge. 200 barrels of pork

400 do of fresh fine flour 2600 gallons of good proof whiskey 150 bushels of good sound beans 4500 pounds of good hard soap 1200 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks

40 bushels of good clean salt 750 gallons of good cider vinegar One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826. One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March,

At Natchitoches.

180 barrels of pork 375 do fresh fine flour 2400 gallons of good proof whiskey 165 bushels of good sound beans 2640 pounds of good hard soap 1240 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks

42 bushels of good clean salt 675 gallons of good cider vinegar One half on the first day of June, 1826, and the remainder on the first day of December, 1826. At Cantonment Gibson, mouth of the Verdigrise, 150 miles above Fort Smith. 300 varrels of pork

625 do of fresh flour 4000 gallons of good proof whiskey 260 bushels of good sound beans 4400 pounds of good hard soap 2000 do of good harp tallow candles with cot- | 4000 gallons of good proof whiskey

ton wicks 70 bushels of good clean salt 1125 gallons of good cider vinegar The whole on the first day of June, 1826.

At Council Bluffs, Missouri. 1000 barrels of pork 2000 do of fresh fine flour 15000 gallons of good proof whiskey 900 bushels of good sound beans 300 do of good clean salt 13000 pounds of good hard soap

6000 do good hard tallow candles, with cot-3500 gallons of good cider vinegar The whole on the 15th day of June 1826.

At Fort Armstrong. Mississippi.

150 barrels of pork 300 do of fresh fine flour 1700 gallons of good proof whiskey 110 bushels of good sound beans 1000 pounds of good hard soap

800 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks 50 bushels of good clean salt The whole on the 1st day of June, 1826.

At Prairie du Chien, Mississippi. 120 barrels of pork 280 do of fresh fine flour 1600 gallons of good proof whiskey 100 bushels of good sound beans 1760 pounds of good hard soap 860 do of good hard tallow candles, with cot-ton wicks

30 bushels of good clean salt 450 gallons of good cider vinegar The whole on the first day of June, 1826. At St Peters, Mississippi.

420 barrels of pork 750 do of fresh fine flour 5760 gallons of good proof whiskey 6000 pounds of good hard soap 3200 do of good hard tallow candles, with cot.

ton wicks
100 bushels of good clean salt
1500 gallons good cider vinegar
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1326

At Green Bay. 575 barrels of pork 2200 do of fine fresh flour 3000 gallons good proof whiskey

500 bushels of good sound beans 2000 pounds good hard soap 4000 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks 150 bushels good clean salt

2500 gallons good cider vinegar One half on the 1st day of June, 1826, and the remainder on the thirtieth day of June, 1826. At Detroit.

120 barrels of pork 250 do fresh fine flour 1600 gallons of good proof whiskey 100 bushels of good sound beans 1760 pounds good hard soap 800 do good hard tallow candles with cotton 30 bushels good clean sait

450 gallons good cider vinegar One half on the first day of June, 1826.
The remainder on the 30th day of June 1826. At the Sault de St. Marie, outlet of

Lake Superior. 370 barrels of pork 780 do fine fresh flour 5000 gallons good proof whiskey 340 bushels good sound beans 5500 pounds good hard soap 2500 do good hard tallow candles with cotton

90 bushels good clean salt 1400 gallons good cider vinegar One half on the first day of June, 1826 The remainder on the 30th day of June, 1826.

At Mackinack. 75 barrels of pork 156 do fine fresh flour 1000 gallons of good proof whiskey
70 bushels good sound beans
1100 pounds good hard soap do good hard tallow candles with cotton 500 wicks 20 bushels good clean salt 280 gallons good cider vinegar One half on the first day of June, 1826 The remainder on the thirtieth of June, 1826.

At Pittsburg. 60 barrels pork 125 do fresh fine flour 800 gallons good proof whiskey 55 bushels good sound beans 880 pounds good hard soap 400 do good hard tallow candles with cotton

wicks 14 bushels good clean salt 225 gallons good cider vinegar One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826
And the remainder on the first day of March,

At-Niagara, N. Y 60 barrels of pork 125 do fresh fine flour 800 gallons good proof whiskey 55 bushels good sound beans. 880 pounds good hard soap 400 do good hard tallow candles with cotton

wick 14 bushels good clean salt 225 gallons good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826

And the remainder on the first day of March 1327 At Sacketi's Harbor. 240 barrels of pork 500 do fresh fine flour 3000 gallons good proof whiskey 200 bushels good sound beans

3000 pounds good hard soap 1500 do good hard tallow candles with cotton wicks 56 bushels good clean salt. 800 gallons good cider vinegar One-fourth on the first day or June, 1826

One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826. One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826. And the remainder the first day of March, 1826. At Boston. 300 barrels of pork No 1 full hopped 625 do fresh fine flour

275 bushels good sound beans 4400 pounds good hard soap 2000 do good hard tallow candles, with cottor 70 bushels good clean salt 1125 gallons good cider vinegar One fourth on the first day of June, 1826

One fourth on the first day of September, 1826 One fourth on the first day of December, 1826; and The remainder on the first day of March,

At New York. 300 Barrels of New York mess Pork 625 do fresh fine Flour 4000 gallons good proof Whiskey 275 bushels good sound Beans 4400 pounds good hard soap 2000 do good hard tallow candles with cotton

70 bushels good clean salt 1125 gallons good cider vinegar.
One fourth on the first day of June, 1826 One fourth on the first day of September, 1326 One fourth on the first day of December, 1826; and The remainder on the first day of March, 1827

At Fort Delaware. 60 barrels ef pork 125 do fresh fine flour 800 gallons good proof whiskey
55 bushels good sound beans 880 pounds good hard soap 400 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks

14 bushels good clean salt 225 gallons good cider vinegar One fourth on the first day of June, 1826 One fourth on the first day of September 1826 One fourth on the first day of December, 1826 The remainder on the first day of March, 1827

At Baltimore. 120 barrels of Baltimore packed prime pork 250 barrels fresh fine Howard street flour 1600 gallons good proof whiskey 110 bushels good sound beans 1760 pounds good hard soap 800 pounds good hard tallow candles, with cot-

ton wicks 28 bushels good clean salt 450 gallons good cider vinegar One fourth on the first day of June, 1826 One fourth on the first day of September, 1826 One fourth on the first day of December, 1826; and The remainder on the first day of March, 1827

At Fort Washington. 60 barrels of pork 125 do of fresh fine flour 800 gallons good proof whiskey 55 bushels good sound beans 880 pounds good hard soap 400 pounds good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks

14 bushels good clean salt 225 gallons good cider vinegar One fourth on the first day of June, 1826 One fourth on the first day of September, 1826 One fourth on the first day of December, 1826; and The remainder on the first day of March, 1827

At Old Point Comfort. 660 barrels of pork 1375 do offresh fine flour 8300 gallons of good proof whiskey 605 bushels of good sound beans 9630 pounds of good hard soap 4400 pounds good hard tallow candles, with cotton

wicks 154 bushels good clean salt 2475 gallons good cider vinegar One fourth on the first day of June, 1826 One fourth on the first day of September, 1826 One fourth on the first day of December 1826; and The remainder on the first day of March 1827 At the U. S. Arsenal, near Richmond.

60 barrels of pork 125 do of tresh fine flour 800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans 880 pounds of good hard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks

14 bushels of good clean salt 225 gallons of good cider vinegar One fourth on the first day of June, 1826 One fourth on the first day of September, 1826 One fourth on the first day of December 1826; and The remainder on the first day of March 1827

At Smithville, N. C.

60 barrels of pork 125 do of fresh fine flour 800 gallons of good proof whiskey 55 bushels of good sound beans 880 pounds good hard soap 400 do good hard tallow candles with cotton wicks

14 bushels good clean salt 225 gallons good cider vinegar One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1326 One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1826 One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1826; and The remainder on the first day of Manch, 1827

At Charleston, S. C. 120 barrels of pork 250 barrels of fresh fine flour 1600 gallons of good proof whiskey 110 bushels of good sound beans 1760 pounds of good hard soap 800 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with

cotton wicks 28 bushels of good clean salt 450 gallons of good cider vinegar One fourth on the first day of June, 1826 One fourth on the first day of September, 1826 One fourth on the first day of December, 1826 And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Savannah, Geo.

60 barels of pork 125 barrels of fresh fine flour 800 gallons of good proof whiskey 55 bushels of good sound beans 880 pounds of good hard soap 400 do of good bard tallow candles, with cottou wicks

14 bushels of good clean salt 225 gallons of good cider vinegar One fourth on the first June, 1826 One fourth on the first September, 1826 One fourth on the first December, 1826 And the remainder on the first day of March 1827.

At Augusta, Geo. 60 barrels of pork 125 barrels fresh fine flour 800 gallons of good proof whiskey 55 bushels of good sound beans 800 pounds of good hard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with [described in said mortgages

14 bushels of good clean salt 225 gallons of good cider vinegar One fourth on the first June, 1826 One fourth on the first September, 1826 One fourth on the first December, 1826 And the remainder on the first of March 1827.

At St. Augustine. 60 barels of pork 125 barrels of fresh fine flour 800 gallons of good proof whiskey 55 bushels of good sound beans 880 pounds of good bard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks

14 bushels of good clean salt 225 gallons of good cider vinegar One fourth on the 1st of June 1826 One fourth on the first of September 1826 One fourth on the first of December, 1826 And the remainder on the first of March, 1827 It is understood that the pork to be contracted for (except at the depots at Boston, New York, and Baltimore, where the quality is otherwise designated,) is to consist of an entire hog to the barrel, except feet, legs, ears, and snout, which are inadmissible. Should the hog be of less weight than 200 pounds, the deficiency is to be made up of good fat side pieces. No more than one head is al-

lowed to a barrel of pork. The contractor may, at his option, exclude the hams and make up the deficiency with good side pieces. The candles to be made of good hard tallow, with cotton wicks.

The pork, beans, flour, whiskey, salt, and vinegar, must be delivered in strong and secure bar-rels, and the soap and candles, in strong and secure boxes, of a convenient size for transportation.

The pork, whisky, vinegar, and flour, in seasoned heart of white oak barrels, the pork in barrels full hooped. The pork contracted for, to be delivered at Natchitoches, Cantonment Gibson, Council Bluffs, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Fort Arm strong, Prairie-du-Chein, and St. Peter's, to be carefully packed with Turk's Island salt. The pieces not to exceed ten pounds in weight.

The provisions are to be inspected at the time of delivery, and the contractor to be liable for the expense of inspecting, and all other expenses, until they are safely delivered at such store houses as may be designated by the U. States' Agent. The previlege is reserved to the United States of in-creasing or diminishing the quantities to be delivered, one-third, on giving 60 days previous notice.

The provisions to be delivered at Council Bluffs,
Fort Armstrong, Prairie-du-Chien and St. Peters, must pass St. Louis for their ultimate destination by the 5th April, 1826, and, if contracted for above that post, they must be on board the boats and ready for transportation by that period. a failure in this particular, will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase

to supply the deficiency. The quantity to be contracted for at the Council Bluffs, Cantonment Gibson, Fort Armstrong, Trie-du-Chien, St. Peter's, Green Bay, and the Sault de St. Marie, will depend on the crops and manual de St. Marie, will de St. Marie, will depend on the crops and manual de St. Marie, will de St. Marie, will de St. Marie, will de St. Marie, will de St Bluffs, Cantonment Gibson, Fort Armstrong, Fraifactures at those posts; the power, therefore, is reserved by the Commissary General of Subsistence,

of reducing the quantities, or of dispensing with Branch of the Bank of the Commi one or more articles of subsistence, at any time before entering into contract, and this privilege is reserved, independent of the privilege of reducing one third, on giving 60 days notice after contract-

No advances will be made in any case whatever, but payment will be made only on evidence being produced at this office, of the inspection and deliv-

It is expressly understood, that at all the depots and stations, the salt is to be received by meaurement of 32 quarts to the bushel.

When a bid is accepted, and notice thereof given to the person making the bid, refusal or neglect on is part to give good and sufficient security within a

It is desirable that all proposals made, be sealed n a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for

furnishing Army Subsistence."
Persons making bids for New Orleans, Pensacoda, Baton Rouge, Natchitoches, Cantonment Gibson, Council Bluffs, the posts on the Upper Mississippi, Mackinac, Green Bay, and the Sault de St. Marie, will make two sets of proposals, one predicated on being paid in Western funds, and the other on receiving payment in drafts on the depart ment at Washington, or some Atlantic city.

GEO. GIBSON. Commissary General of Subsistence. July 29--30

Branch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. AT LEXINGTON, JULY 25th 1825.
NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of a Mort gage executed on the 7th day of September 1821, by William Hall to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which is on record in the Clerks office of the Scott County Court.
on the 29th day of September next will be sold, on
the premises to the highest bidder for cash, or notes
of said Bark or branches, all the right and title of the
said Hall to the tract of land described in said mort.

gage, being One Hundred Acres,

situate about four miles from Georgetown, adjoining the lands of Alexander Offut, Early Scott, C. W. Hall and Samuel Cooper, or so much thereof may be sufficient to pay to said Bank, the sun of two hundred and ten dollars with interest thereon from o 28th day of August 18.4, together with costs, &c subject however to be redeemed by the said Hall at any time within two years, upon his paying into the principal Bank or this branch the purchase money, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption
By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

Branch Bank of the Commonwealth Of Kentucky,

AT LEXINGTON, JULY 25th 1825.

OTICE is hereby given that on the 30th day of
September next (by virtue of three mortgages
executed by Walker Sanders to the President and directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kertucky, which are on record in the Clerks office of the Scott County Court) will be sold to the highest bidder for cash or notes of the said Bank or Branches, all the right and title of the said Sanders to the track of land

One Hundred Acres, on the South end of the tract on which he now resides. or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay to said Bank \$410 with interest from the 15th of November 1823 350 dollars with interest from the November 1823 350 dollars with interest from the 24th of April 1824, and 228 dollars with interest from the 23d of January 1825, together with expenses attending the sale, &c. deducting \$59 50 100, deposited on the 23d of June 1824, and 60 dollars on the 9th of July 1824. The said property will be subject however to be redeemed by the said Sanders at any time within two years upon his paying into the principle Bank or this Branch the amount for which the same may have been sold, with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption.

By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,

AT LEXINGTON JULY 25th 1825 DUBLIC NOTICE is hereby, given that on the 30th day of September next will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Fentucky or branches by virtue of two mortgages executed by William Story to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky both on record in the Clerks office of the Scott County Court, one dated on the 24th day of April 1821, and the other dated on the 26th of Qotober 1821, all the right and title of the said William Story to a certain

Lot of Ground, n Georgetown described in said mortgages, being the same on which the said Story resides, known on the plat of said town by its No. 28, or so much thereof (if susceptible of a division) as may be sufficient to pay to said frank the sum of 730 dollars with interest from the 24th of April 1824, together with costs attending the sale,—Subject however to be redeemed by the said Story at any time within two years upon his payng into the Principal Bank or this Branch, the amount with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

Jessamine Circuit, Sct. July Term, 1825. Francis Miller Compl t.

In Chancery. Rob't Eastin & others Defendants This day came the complainant by his counsel and on his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Tucker Woodson Williamson is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court. It is therefore ordered hat unless the said Tucker Woodson Williamson his commonwealth for two calendar months success-

wealth of Kentucky. AT LEXINGTON, JULY, 25th 1221

OTICE is hereby given that by visitation mortgage executed on the 24th day gust 1821 by Elijah Allen to the President at rectors of the Bank of the Common realth tucky, which is on record in the Clerks the Scott County Court, on the 29th day tember next, will be sold on the premise highest bidder for cash or notes of said Ban right and title of said Allen to the tract of land

described in said mortgage, being Sixty-four Acres, about two miles from Georgetown, adjoining the reasonable time, to be specified by this department, lands of Y. Pitts, Rhodham Neale, A. S. Clayton, it will then be at the option of this department to and Robert Adkins, or so much thereof, as may be consider the contract forfeited or not. I is required, that persons making proposals, who are unknown to this department, should accompany their hids by letters recommendatory, from general back the said Allen at any time within two years, upon his paying into bank the purchase money with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemp-

By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON, Cash'r. 30-tds.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky. FAYETTE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT

February Term, 1825. Frans. McConnell Complet.

Against

John W. Hunt & Lewis Sanders

In Chancery.

Defendants
In compliance with a decree of the Payette circuit ourt in chancery in the above case at their February Ferm 1825, the ondersigned as commissioner will pro-ced to sell at public sale on the premises on the 5th day of September next to the highest bidder, on a credit of wo years, the purchaser giving bond with approved ecurity, payable to the complainant. The mortgaged security, payable to the complainant. The mortgaged premises not heretofore sold by decree of said court, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay to the complainant the sum of 849 dollars 52 cents with interest at 6 per cent from the 18th day of May 1816 until paid, subject to a credit of 579 dollars 39 cents made the 26th august 1817 and also to pay to the complainant that further sum of 951 dollars 61 cents, with interest at 6 per cent from the 14th day of May 1818 until paid, further sum of 951 dollars 61 cents, with interest at 6 per cent from the 14th day of May 1818 until paid—immediate possession will be given to the curchaser. The land mentioned in the mortgage and bill is a follows: Beginning at a stake near the mouth of a lane on the north side of the Frankiort road, thence with said lane north 29 3-4 East 24 poles to a stake, thence 5.61 1-4 E 10 6-10 poles to a stake thence N 25 1-2E. 53-10 poles to a stake, thence N 61 1-4 W 10 1-10 poles to a stake, thence N 28 3-4 E 74 6-10 poles to a stake on the 8 side of the Leestown road thence with the same on the 8 side of the Leestown road thence with the same 8. 54 1.2 E.35 poles to a stake corner to the cleared land 5. 54 1.2 E.35 poles to a stake corner to the cleared land thencewith said road 8. 55 1.2 E. 39 1.4 poles to a stake in James M'Connell's line thence with his line 8. 16 1.2 W. 56 poles to a stake on the Frankfort road, thence with the same 8. 33 1.2 W. 20 1.2 poles to a stake on said road, corner to the cleared land, thence with said road 8. 88 W. 45 poles, and South 69 West 321.4 poles to the beginning; containing 43 acres and 98 poles of which 17 acres 2 quarters and 13 poles was sold under a former decree of said court—The residue ordered for sale under the present decree.

ale under the present decree.
WILLIAM WEST, Commissioner.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky. FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURT, February Term, 1825.

James M' Connell Compl't, John W. Hunt & Lewis Sanders In Chancery.

Defendants. In compliance with a decree of the Fayette circuit our tin chancery, at their February term 1825 in the above case; The undersigned as commissioner, will sell at public ale on the precises, on the 5th day of Sept'r. next on a credit of 2 years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, payable to the complainant, the residue of the lot of land in the bill and mortgage mentioned, not heretofore sold, being 3 acres and 69 poles. The mortgaged lot centains 10 acres and 89 poles; 7 acres of said lot was sold under a former decree. of said court, the original lot of 10 acres and 89 poles is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake in the Leestown road, thence with the same South 55 1-2 East 43 poles to a stake in said road, thence South 24 poles to a stake near the Frankfort road, thence with the same N of West 49 1-10 poles to a stake, thence north 16 1-2 cost 56 poles to the beginning. The aforesaid residue of 3 acres and 89 poles, will be sold as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the complainant the sum of 654 dollars 49 cents with interest at 6 per cent from the 18th day of May 1818 until paid, immediate possession will be delivered to the purchaser by WILLIAM WEST, Commissioner.

Jessamine Circuit, Sct.

July Term, 1825. Joseph Prewitt's heirs Compl'ts. In Chancery. Against
Jos. Prewitt's Exec'rs & H'rs Def'ts.

This day came the complainants by their counsel and on their motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Thomas flickman and Sally his wife, Joel Prewitt, Moss Prewitt, Pleasant Prewitt, Charles Talbott and Patsey F Talbot his wife, Price Prewitt and John Forsee and Judy his wife, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court. It is ordered, that unless they, the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next October term of this court and answer the complainants bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be incerted in some authorised news paper, printed in this commonwealth,

for two calendar months successively.

A copy teste

JEFFERSON PRICE, n. c. for
DANIEL B. PRICE, C. J c. c.

Jessamine Circuit Sct.

April Term, 1325. Tabitha N. Hathway Compl't.) In Chancery

against DIVORCE. John Hathway Defendant. THIS DAY came the Complainant by her counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the de-fendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealt and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agrees. bly to law and the rules of this Court. Ther fore, on motion of the Complainant, it is ordered that unless the ppear here on, or before the first day of the next Oc- said defendant does appear here on or before the first ill herein the same will be taken for confessed against the Complainant's little that a copy of this order fessed against him. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order fessed against him. im; and it is fur ker ordered that a copy of this order reseased against him. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized news aper printed in copy of this order be inserted in some authorized news paper painted in this Commonwealth, two calender months successively, and this cause is continued until

the next term. A copy test. DANLE PRICE, CIR. 28 2m

Natural History.

POMPEU.

Concluded.

To proceed now to the public edifices. The emple of Isis is still standing, with its Doric pilservices of the deity, such as the hippopotamus, cocoa-blossom, Ibis, &c. The sacred vessels, lamps, and tables of Isis are still to be seen. From a little chapel withinside, a poisonous vapour is said formerly to have arisen,, which the heathen priests may have used for every speices of deception. This vapour is said to have increased after the violent eruptions of Vesuvius; but has not latterly given out the slightest smell.

A small Grecian temple of which only two pillars remain, had been probably already destroyed by an earthquake, which, in the reign of Titus, preceded the dreadful irruption of the volcano.—On the opposite side of this temple soldiers, because all sorts of arms, pictures of soldiers, and a skeleton in chains were found there. By others it has been considered the forum of Pompeii.

Two Theatres, the smaller one particularly, are in an excellent state of preservation. The structure of this one is such as was usually adoptad by the ancients, and is well deserving of modern imitation, as it affords the spectators commodious seats, a fine view of the stage and facility of hearing. Although sufficiently large to contain two thousand persons, the plebians standing in a broad galle y at the top, were quite as able to see all that was passing on the stage as the magistrate in his marble balcony. In this gallery the arrangements for spreading the sail stage itself is very broad, as it has no side walls and appears less deep than it really is. A wall runs across it, and cuts off just as much room as is necessary for the accommodation of the performers. But this room has three very broad doors; the middle one is distinguished by its height, and the space behind it is still deeper than in front. If these doors, as may be conjectured, always stood open, the stage was in fact large, and afforded besides the advantage of being able to display a double scenery: if, for example, the scene in front was that of a street. there might have been behind a free prospect into the open field.

The cemetry lies before the gate of the high road. The tomb of the priestess Mammea is very remarkable: it was erected according to the epitaph, by virtue of a decree of the Dicemvirs. In the midst of little boxes of stone, in square piles, and on a sort of altar, the family urns were placed in little niches; and withoutside these piles the broken masks are still to be seen. in front of the cemetry by the road side, is a beautiful seat forming a semicircle, that will contain twenty or thrirty persons. It was probably overshaded by trees eighteen hundred years ago; under which the women of Pompeii sat in the cool of the evenings, while their children played before them, and viewed the crouds that were passing through the gate.

To the above particulars from the pen of the are subjoined.

The entrance into Pompeii is by a quadrangular court, nearly of the size of the railed part of our Liecester square. This court is surrounded on every side by a colonade which supports the roof of a gallery; and the lattler ends of several small apartments, not unlike the cells of a prison. The columns are of brick, stuccoed over; and painted of a deep red: they are in height from apartments. ten to twelve feet, are placed at about a like distance from each other; and are of the Doric order, fluted two thirds from the top, and well product the day, fluted two thirds from the top, and well product the day of t After a variety of conjectures rela ive to the purpose to which this building was applied, it has been ascertained that it was either a barrack for soldiers, (various pieces of armour having been found in some of the cells) highest state of preservation. On one of them or the Practorium of the Governor, where a how was placed the skeleton of a female, whose arms or the Practorium of the Governor, where a body of military must have been stationed. Adjacent to it stood the Theatres, the forum, and one or two temples, all connected by very neat and known. I have taken off the neck of the well paved courts.

The smaller of the Theatres is to the right. and is called the covered Theatre, because it was so constructed, that, by means of canvass awnings, the spectators were defended from the ful workmanship of the Moorish jewels which I sun and rain. A door through the wall leads to examined at Grenada, and of the same designs the different galleries, and to the open space in the centre, resembling the pit of a modern Theatre. The interior is beautifully neat; and, with the exception of the spoilation of the marble gle ring, and are so perfectly resembling each slabs, removed to the Palace of the Portici, with other, that one would suppose them manufactuwhich the whole of the inside, not excepting the seats, had been covered, is in excellent preservation. On each side are the seats for the magistrates; the orchestra, as in modern Theatres, is in front of the stage; and the latter, with its character. It is difficult to describe the charm brick wings is very shallow. This Theatre was calculated to contain about two thousand spectato s. Erom its level a stair case leads to an eminence on which several public buildings are situated. The most conspicuous of these is a small temple said to have been dedicated to Isis, and having a secret passage, perforated in two places, whence the priests are supposed to have de-Evered to the deluded multitude the oracles of vered by Mr. Samuel W. Schofield of New-Orthat deity

Within a paved court is an altar, of a round ed in this paper of the 7th ult. well. A cistern with four apertures, was placed has a collection of bones, that he has spent one at a small distance, to facilitate the procuring year in disinterring from a breach about forty ous utensils for sacrifice, such as lamps, tripods, magnitude of the bones is calculated even to whale, not well pleased with the uncivil salutations, made the best of its way out to sea, draw-excavated. One of the tripods is of the most ad-zens will be amply gratified by spending a few ing the boat by the force of the warp fastened to mirable workmanship On each of the three legs bits each, for the sight, and advantage of the its body. After proceeding in this uncomfortaa beautiful sphinx, with an unusual head dress, gentleman, who unites with a good share of unis a liced probably in allusion to the hidden derstanding, a pleasing deportment. bicanings of the oracles which were delivered We may ransack the annals of Linnæus-we in the abovementioned temple. The hoop in may search Goldsmith from index to appendixwhich the bason for the coals was sunk, is eleguily decorated with rams heads, connected by
garlands of flowers; and within the bason, which
ity—and refer to Jefferson's description and is of baked earth, the very cinders left from the exaggerations of the mammoth, yet all will fall for the body to rise, they began to haul in the thirty years. has sacrifice (nearly two thousand years ago,) short of the present wonder, which is at least warp; but without any suspicion that the whale

the highest order and preservation.

The great ampitheatre proudly rears its walls over every other edifice on the same clevated spot. It is a stupendous structure, and has twenty-four rows of seats. the circumference of the lars, and its walls painted with emblems of the lowest of which is about 750 feet. It is estimated to have contained about 30,000 spectators. The upper walls are much injured, having partially projected above ground long before the dis-

covery of Pompeii. A corn field leads to the excavated upper end of the high street, which consists of a narrow road for carts, with foot prevement on each side. The middle is paved with large blocks of marble and the ruts of the wheels proclaim its antiquity even at the time of its being overwhelmed, The footpaths are elevated about a foot and a half from the level of the carriage road. The houses on each side whether shops or private buildings, have not any claim to external elethere is still an edifice, called the quarters of the gance: they consist of a ground floor only. and, with the exception of the door, have not an openings towards the street. The windows of the private houses look to an inner square court, and are ingeneral very high. The apartments house, which probably served as a drawing room, both low and diminutive. In point of decoration they are neat, and in many instances, elegant: the floors generally consist of figured pavements, either in larger stones of various colours, regularly cut and systematically disposed, or are formed of a beautiful mosaic, with a fanciful border, and an animal figure in the centre. The geometrical lims and figures in the design of the borders, have an endless variety of the most pleasing shapes, to display the fertile imacloth over the spectators are still visible.—The gination of the artists. Their tesselated pavements alone must convince us that the ancients were well skilled in geomety. The ground is usually white, and the ornaments black; but other colours are often employed with increased

> The walls of the apartments are equally, if vered over with a light ground, adorned with a out its lineology. - Lou. Gaz. border and perhaps an elegant little vignette, in the centre or at equal distances. But few of the historical paintings now exist in Pampeii: for wherever a wall was found to contain a tolerable picture, it was removed and deposited in the museum at Portici. To effect this the greatest care and ingenuity were required, as to peel off by means of sawing peces of the wall, twenty and more square feet in extent, without destroying the picture. This however was not a modern invention, for, among the excavated remains of stabia, the workmen came to an apartment containing paintings which had been separated by the ancients themselves from a wall, with the obvious intent of being introduced in another place. This was however prevented by the ruin of the city; and the paintings, therefore, were found leaning against the wall of the apartment.

Another excavated portion of Pompen, is likewise part of a street, and, being perfectly in a line with the one already described, is conjectu elegant and lively Kotzbue, the following debeen a city of considerable importance, and its main street nearly a mile in length. The houses here, as in the other instance, are distributed into shops and private dwellings, some of the latter of which are distinguished by the remains of former internal elegance, such as tesselated pavements, painted walls, &c.; most of them have likewise an interior court, surrounded by

Mr. Taylor, who is engaged in his researches the rooms in these baths, (speaking of some hot baths recently discovered,) my attention has been particularly attracted by three seats made of bronze, of a form entirely unknown, and in the and neck were covered with jewels; in addition to gold bracelets, the form of which was already skeleton a neclace, the workmanship of which is absolutely miraculous. I assure you that our most skilful Jewellers could make nothing more elegant, or of better taste. It has all the beautiwhich are to be found in the dresses of the Moorish women, and on the Jewesses of Tetuan on the coast of Africa. The bracelets form a sin-The principal hall of red by the same artist. the baths is covered with beatiful ornaments, and the cornice is supported by an infinite number of small figures in atto relievo of a very original that one feels in touching these objects on the very spot where they have stood for ages, and be fore the illusion is entirely destroyed. One of which has just been deposited in the museum of Naples.

Further account of the Organic Remains discoleans, between Plaquimine and the lakes, publish-

shape, on the one side, and on the other side a A gentleman now in this city (New Orleans) water. In this court, sacrifices and other hely miles from the mouth of the Mississippi, he has rites are conjectured to have taken place, vari- expended his all in their obtention; and as the

are seen as fresh as if they had been the remains the eighth of the world. The accounts given of was alive, or near them, it leaped from the wagroup entire the auditory of a philosopher, or feton, as already obtained.

the place where the public orators pleaded in the [One of the bones is eighteen feet in length, then slid off, tail foremost, noto the ocean, and a fitting of lightning rods to ordinary buildings. For presence of the people. Every thing here is in the highest order and preservation. with a corresponding breadth; the largest extended and preservation on the same subject, and for rules in regard to rods for it tapers off to a point, and retains a flatness to her, and placed themselves on her bottom It ships, churches, &c. we would recommend the the terminations; from these facts we may infer was with much difficulty that they kept them- entire paper of Dr. Van Rensselaer to the attenthat this bone constituted a fin, or fender; one of selves in this unsafe retreat, expecting every tion of the public. its edges, from alternate exposures to the tide moment to be swallowed up in the nighty deep. and atmosphere, has become spongy or porous, They remained in this situation four or five but, generally, it is in a perfect state of osifica- hours, when they were happily relieved by a ity of a fin to the other, allowing for wear and from the whale. The whale rose on the second is scattered every where, he hardly knows where tear, as well as a disproportionate width of the or third day. It was about 30 feet long. The to look for it. His paper, his ink, presses and back to the length of the fins.

There are several of the Dorsal Vertebra, and sound, and corresdonding in size to the largest ed to swim to the shore, but after proceeding a - you and your wives and your children and bone; the protuberances of the Vertebræ are bout a quarter of a mile, finding he could not your neighbours, have been amused and informed three feet in extent; they lead to the supposi- reach the shore, he returned to the boat, and and i hope improved by it-if you miss one pation that the animal had considerable protuberances on the back; the body of each Vertebræ is at least twenty inches in diameter, and as ma- with all his associates, expecting never again to meal than without your paper. Have you ever ny in length; the tube and calibre, for containing the spinal marrow; is six inches in diameter; some of the arterial and nervous identations or themselves are, with the exception of one in each courses are yet visible. There is a bone similar Harbor. to our os calcis, one foot in length, and, I suppose eight inches in diameter. From all those circumstances, it was evidently an animal that surpasses any that history has made us acquainted with in the animal kingdom. If the skeleton was collected, and the bones all put in entire, it would compensate us for a pilgrimage at least

to Mecca. Whether it was herbiferous or carniferous aquatic or terraneous, we cannot decide; yet, we think that Doct. Mitchell will place it among the amphibious: we should think that mythology hold out its ancester in the Leviathans o the deep'—that it would have despised a relationship with the mammoth, with the whale, the elephant and the unicorn, we are well convinced. We will content ourselves for the present by supposing it an innominata, as it is quite anomalous to not still more deserving attention. They are all animals that have come under our scrutiny painted, either in compartments, exhibiting some We think that it will bring Doct. Mitchell to his nythological or historical event, or simply co ne plus ultra in genus to give it a class, or trace

Miscellaneous.

FOURTH OF JULY, IN PRISON. Amongst the numerous accounts of the recent celebration of the anniversary of our indepenlence, the following cannot fail to attract notice. The poor debtors confined in Worcester jail, Massachusetts, celebrated the day in the follow-

ing manner as described in a Boston paper. By the kindness of the keeper the unfortunate tenants of the jail in Worcester, were permitted to assemble in the Debtor's room: we cannot say to celebrate their own Freedom, but the independence of their fellow citizens. We are not informed whether they sat down to a "sumptuous entertainment," whether their room was "tastefully ornamented" with paintings, por-traits, evergree; s, &c. or whether the "flowing rlass" went merrily round; but we are assured, hat however long they may have been immured n the close and dreary walls of the jail, or have ought and bled, and for which their brethren throughout the continent were at that moment offering their tribute of pratse and Thanksgiving,-they had lost none of the spirit of '76 The artar of liberty was still standing firm in their hearts, though they were not permitted to mingle its incense with that of their brethrenthe flame of patriotism was not extinguished in their bosoms, though unfortunately it was smothered by the damp walls of a dungeon. As proof of what we have asserted, we give some of their

New England-A land where "liberty abroad nate-how easily paid!

not the loss of it. Our Legislative Body-While they support

imprisonment for debt, they are not unconscious that "Liberty alone can give the flower of life its beauty and its sweetness."

reak in to steal. Freedom-A sly fellow-nothing but locks,

keys, bolts and fetters can insure his safe keep-The Sheriff of this County-May he this day

partake of as good a dinner as we do, and feel as independent as we in fact are.

Independence-Dearly purchased by our forefathers, and richly inherited by us their Chil-

The day we celebrate-"No arrangements are made for spiritouous liquors."

This day within the rugged walls, May peace and hope abound, Tomorrow, may we roam abroad And tread on Freedom's ground.

The Eagle of Liberty-Place her here, and fear nothing for her safe keeping. Our Militia -- The sound of their music has this day given us auricular proof of their correct dis-

Massachusetts-The Cradle of Liberty-she rocks too hard for the repose of poor debtors.

MACHIAS, July, 7, 1825.

Another Fish Story .- On Monday, the 30th June, a whaling company, at Prospect Harbor in the town of Gouldsborough, discovered a whale off the Harbor, and went in pursuit of it. They soon got within a proper distance, and fastened to the monster of the deep, secundem artem. The ble situation, four or five miles, the animal became weak from loss of blood, and the company then hauled in the warp in order to get within a seemed entirely exhausted, and sunk to the bot- and by a row of bricks laid on the top. Iron, the mammoth, the elephant, the whale, the sea- ter, and laid itself directly across the boat, as it Dr. V. recommends to lead the conductor, if con From the above court, you enter on a some verient, see are mere bagatelles in comparison to were in the twinkling of an eye. The boat's venient, into a well at least two feet below water what larger, with a stone pulpit in the centre, the genuine description that this animal admits crew disentangled themselves from the unwelling mark: if this is not convenient, it should be carcined into the wall. The sp t there of, from the dimensions of the parts of the skelling.

Noonan, Stephen Clark, John Russell, and Ste- punctually paid for. You Mr .-- , and Mr --corgis in our anatomy. The Vertebræ are on the bottom of the boat for some time, attempt name, have taken his newspaper a great while see them. The person who relieved them, was complied with the condition of subscription? Capt. Joseph Was, of the boat Star, by whose Have you taken as much pains to furnish the prin-assistance the whale was towed into Prospect ter with his money as he has to furnish you with Eastern Argus.

From the Connecticut Journal LIGHTNING RODS.

In the recently published number of Professor Silliman's Journal of Science, (Vol. IX, No. 11) we notice a valuable paper on lightning rods, by Dr. J. Van Rensselaer of New York; which it is attention to this important subject. The paper commences with the following remark.

'We hear so frequently of the destruction of lives and pr perty by the effect of lightning, that it is supprising more effectual measures are no taken to guard against its power. In the country where the discovery was made, we should naturally expect to find it in extensive use; and yet England and France are both more zealous than the government of the United States in bringing to perfection the science of Franklin."

written on this subject, and remarking briefly on the proprieties of the electric fluid, Dr V proceeds to give directions for the construction ter that oath. It may save you from habits which and arrangement of lightning rods.

"It is proved by the experiments of MM. de Romans and Charles, that the higher the rod is elevated in the air, other circumstances being equal, the more its efficacy will be increased. It is Will it render you approved of God ! Think on these announced that the most advantageous form for the extremity is that of a very sharp cone. In this country it is usual to have three points diverging -in Europe on the continent particularly, only one is used, placed perpendicularly.

How far the sphere of actton of the rod extends has not been accurately determined; but it is known that some buildings have been struck even it will profit you before you indulge your passion. when they had rods attached to them. This however has always taken place at a distance from the conductor.

'Alightning-rod,' continues Dr. V. 'consists of two parts, the stem which projects above the roof into the air, and the conductor which descends from the stem to the ground."

Following the French authors Dr. V. gives very precise rules for forming the extremity of been deprived of that for which their fathers the stem, for which the journal of Science may be consulted; but we think such extreme precision in this particular altogether unnecessary A rod of iron terminated either by one or three sharp points of the same metal, covered with either silver or gold leat, to prevent rust and conconsequent bluntness, it is presumed will answer

> The following rules for the height of the rod deserve the most careful attention

'It is allowed from experiment, that the stem of a lightning-rod effectually defends a circle of which it is the centre, and whose radins is twice its own height. According to this rule, a build walks unconfined,', and the debts of the unfortuling sixty feet square requires only a stem fifteen or eighteen, feet, raised in the centre of the roof. Liberty-Secured by bolts and bars, we fear A building of one hundred and twenty feet, by the same rule, would require a stem of thirty feet and such is often used; but it is better, instead of one of that length to have two of fifteen or eighteen feet, one being erected 30 feet from the end Our present Mansion-Where thieves do not from the other end, and consequently sixty feet from each other. The same rule should be followed for any larger or smaller building."

According to this rule a very large proportion of the rods in this country will not secure the buildings on which they are erected. Many buildings 25 or 30 feet in length have only a rod at one end, rising not more than 6 or 8 feet above the building; and many buildings, with two chimnies 15 or 20 feet distant, have only a rod rising 4 or 5 feet above one chimney. It should be carefully borne in mind that such rods do not secure the remote parts of a building, and that the trifling expense of adding a few feet to the height of the rod ought not to be placed in competition with the hazard of lives and property. To protect two chimnies of equal height with one rod, it is raised should be equal to half the distance between the two chimnies-for example, two chimmes 20 feet distant from each other, would be protected by a rod elevated 10 feet above one of the chimnies. This conclusion is readily drawn from the above rule, as given by Dr. V. and the same rule shows that, for the security of ordinary height on a neighbouring building.

Accidents frequently happening from the destruction of the lower portion of the conductor by rust, the following remarks are important.

'Iron in immediate contract with moist earth soon becomes covered with rust, and in time is destroyed; to prevent this, the conductor should be placed in a trough filled with charcoal, in the following manner. Having made a trench in the ground about two feet deep, a row of brick is general; that the Orientals were in force in the laid on the broad side, and covered by another row placed on the edge; a stratum of charcoal is ment and inhabitants were in the greatest conthen strewed over the bottom of the bricks, about proper distance to throw the lances. They in- two inches thick, on which the conductor is laid of Pernambucans suspected of disaffection had and the trough then filled with more charcoal, thus buried in charcoal, will suffer no change in

It is necessary that the lightning should be conducted, not only to the ground but to moist ground. remained across the boat about two minutes, and Our remarks have been confined to the adapticession of fits during the night.

THE PRINTER.

An Extract.—Perhaps it may not be amiss to tron. It is evident that there was a correspon- boat which discovered them at a distance. Two remember the Printer in my discourse. He is ding in, or fender; therefore the animal must of the crew were badly bruised by holding on to in a very difficult and disagreeable situation. He have been fifty feet in breadth from one extrem- the boat, and one severely wounded by a stroke trusts every body, he knows not whom; his money boat's crew consisted of Robert C. Palmer, Dan. his types, his labor and his living, all must be one of the lumber, and a bone answering to the phen Clark, Jr. Mr. Palmer after remaining and Mr .-- , and a hundred others that I could took his former position among his suffering per you think very hard of the printer or post friends. Before he left the boat, he shook hands for it, for you had rather go without your best your paper? Have you contributed your might to pay him for his ink, his paper, his types, his presses; his hand-work and head work?-If you have not, go pay him off, "and sin no more,"

LEARN TO THINK.

It is nouncommon thing to hear people complaining of the evils of this life. Hard times-hard hoped will be eminently useful in calling public work-unkind neighbours, injustice, oppression, and the like, are expressions, as plenty as pumpkins in a farmer's cornfield. And what do they all mean! I should think the better way would be, to try to prevent evils, than to be all the time comlaining of them .- Many, no doubt, are unavoidaole; but I am fully convinced that a great many of the evils which we suffer might be prevented if we would just stop and think.—"Look ere you leap" is an old maxim; but none the less important for be-

Now I would say to every man about to engage in any interprise-THINK well before you undertake A few thoughts now may save you months of After referring to several authors who have sorrow -They may indeed save you and your family from the distressing evils of penury .- To every profane swearer I would say THINK before you utwould bring you to the gallows -- it may save you from perdition, THINK, then before you swear. What will it profit? Will it make you happy, virtuous, honourable or beloved? Will profane swearing make you more affectionate, kind and obliging? things if you would avoid evils. I would say to the intemperate, to the sabbath breaker, to the devotees of fashion, to the gambler, THINK, if you would save yourselves from trouble. Who can calculate the evils to which these courses tend? To the angry man I would say THINK before you rave. Do you say your neighbour has provoked you? What then, will your anger recompense you! See what The mad man suffers more than the object of his. hate. If then you would punish him, think and be

> Want of forethought has proved the ruin of thou-sands, It has strewed life with thorns. It has enhanced the agonies of death, and filled eternity with wailings.

> We have something else to do in this life, than to complain of its evils; and if in any way we can be instrumental in preventing them, we are under

obligations to do it. He who has learned to think in season, has learned much. He who has not, is but poorly prepared to act. The former will avoid many evils to which the latter will inevitably be subject, LEARN TO THINK, then should be the motto in every school room, in every library, in every study, in every store, workshop and tavern; at every gambling table, and in every street; in every family and in every private chamber. Learn to think, and half the evils complained of are unknown.

From Buenos Ayres .- We are favored by Capt Allen, of the ship Othello, with Buenos Ayres papers to may 11th, from which we have extract ed the following interesting intelligence:

Don Juan Antonia Lavalleja, Don Manuel Oribe, and several other officers of the Banda Oriental, left Buenos Ayres on the 21st April, and landed on the opposite shore the same night. with intent to raise the country against the Braof the building, the other at the same distance had by previous agreement with Lavelleja, as sembled at the Isla where he landed; but, fearfal of being discovered by the Brazilians, they had dispersed before his arrival; so that instead of an armed auxiliary force he found only two horses. He mounted two of his party who procured horses for the rest. They immediately discovered a party of about 40 men, of the corps. Frutus Riviero, (Brazillians) who with about thirty others, who had been pressed for soldiers, were in Arenal Grande. Lavalleja presented himself before them; they joined and followed him. Having augmented his party by this addition, and by a number of the inhabitants who joined him, he found himself in the command of about 300 men well armed. With these he entered Soriano and Mercedes or Capilla Nova; and havthe height of the red above the chimney on which to the Rincon de las Gallinas—and destroyed a bout 200 men who guarded it. The militia of this part and even many Portuguese joined him, and he here found plenty of horses and provisions. Repassing the river Negro, he marched towards the Peraido-by stratagem he got possession of the person of Frutus Rivero, the Braa building, we can rarely depend upon a rod of his escort, who except the officers all joined the zilian military commander of the country, with party of Lavelleja. Frutus Rivero himself afterwards joined the Revolutionary cause and pubfiely burnt his Imperial uniform in the streets of Santa Lucia, and had sent a summons to the commander of Montevideo to surrender that

From various paragraphs in the Buenos Ayres papers, it appears that the insurrection is very neighborhood of Montevideo, where the governsternation. A corps of the garrison composed been disarmed and imprisoned. A number of the principal native inhabitants had been arrested, and were to be sent to Rio Janeiro-the Portuguese inhabitants were taken to the citadel to serve as soldiers, and the guards and patrolesmen doubled .- N. Y. Mercantile A Ivertiser.

The New-York Evening Post states that a lady while passing along Greenwich street on Sunday, was so overcome with heat, that she fell upon the avement, and was afterwards attacked with a suc

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12, 1825.

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

The 25th of July, was the day fixed on by the people of a great number of counties in Virginia, for the meeting in Staunton, of delegates chosen for the purpose of devising a plan for obtaining a convention, for the purpose of revising their constitution. From the Staunton Spectator we learn that thirty-seven counties were represented on that day by upwards of one hundred delegates, among whom were some of the ablest men in the

At twelve o'clock the delegates met in the new Presbyterian church, and made choice of the Hon: Wm. McCay of Pendle.on county as President, Samuel M. Edwards Esq. of Loudon county Secretary, and Mr. John Clarke of Augusta county Doorkceper. Some business preparatory to theil proceedings was transacted, and the house adjourned until the next day.

On Tuesday & Wednesday last at 3 o'clock P M the Mercury stood in our office at 92 Fahrenheit, which was two degrees higher than at any time this season, and higher than it has been for 5 years.

SHOCKING MURDER.

On the 14th June a Thomas Wiggs and Henry Wells descended the Cumberland river, and about 8 or 9 miles below Eddyville stopp at the house of one Absolam Stokes. Shortly after their arrival Wiggs left Stoke's house on foot with the intention ofgoing to Smithland, immediately after his depar. ture, Wells said he had lost his pocket book with a considerable quantity of money, and charged Wiggs with having stolen it. Wells then employed two men to go after Wiggs, who soon overtook him & brought him back, but found on him neither money nor pocket book. It was near dark when they delivered Wiggs to Wells, who with Stokes put him on board a skift, about dark, bound hand and foot, and rowed him out into the river, where after beating him unmercifully. they cut off both his ears stabbed him in the breast and then threw him into the river. Four days afterwards his body was found, bound as above mentioned; Stokes was immediately apprehended and committed, but wells made his escape; and we understand the Grand jury at Princetown have found a true bill against Stokes

Thomas Wiggs friends are said to live near Lexington, and if they do they can obtain further information respecting this horrid transaction from Mr Benjamin Marshallin Lexington from whom we obtain the above parrative.

Mr. Bradford, Dear Sir:-Of none with more propropriety than yourself can I ask the favour of pub lishing the few following remarks concerning the t y and your valuable services in promoting all the public objects intended to advance the interests and character of the place; the delight you must feel at beholding what Lexington now is contrasted with what she was in 1779, when according to your own words the "first permanent settlement was made here;" the present prosperous condition of its literary institutions after so many vicissitudesevery thing assures me, Sir, that you, who have had so active an agency in promoting the pleasing scene that now surrounds us, will cheerfully con tribute all in your power to the advancement of that town, whose infance you chertshed, and which it must now do you good to see moving steadily on to useful and vigorous age. In asletter from a friend he observes that LAFAYETTE said in Nothampton Mass. "Lexington I found was a beautiful city, that seemed to have arisen instanter on what was a few years ago the bosom of the wildernes. Only said he speaking of Kentucky, "an think what has been done; then look forward from what has to what will be done in fifty more." Some one expressed a wish that he would stay in the United States. "My Dear Sir!" exclaimed he, "I wish I were proscribed in Europe tomorrow; for then Imight find ample reason for staying with you al-Confident that these remarks in point of the Good OLD Man will please yourself and all who read them, I submit some observations on the examination in the "LAFAYETTE FEMALE ACADE-Yours with respect "BOLMAN."

On Wednesday and Thursday last the examination of "THE LAFAYETTE FEMALE ACADEMY" was held before a very crowded and intelligent audience. The schoolroom which is very large. was thronged each day by the parents and friends of the pupils and the Institution. On Wednesday the younger classes were examined and very much to the credit of themselves and their instructors. The preparatory department of this academy is under the care of a lady, than whom there is none better qualified for her sta tion. If intelligence, modesty, and varied worth are suitable qualifications, I feel assured that every one who reads this and knows her will not hesitate to own that she possesses them. What-assured that our intelligent community feeling ever others may think of this branch of the institution I for my part confess that I deem it e- tion more earnestly to the cultivation of the highqually important with any other. A great mis est talents of our species. take is made by those parents, who send their children they care not to whom "to keep them out (the Senior) read compositions with which we of mischief." They do not reflect that the time were much pleased. As on all such occasions we thus often wasted is mainly that i which the were more struck with some than others, while character of the child is fixed through life. It is too well known to require remark, that when the great honour to the writers. The diffident aumind is blank in childhood, the first impressions thor of the essay "on childhood," if we may be a made, remain on it in despite of all subse-little poetical, reminds us of the modest moon quent exertion to remove them. It must be when behind her dark veil she sheds her pearly therefore of the greatest importance to commit children to the care of those who are capable of giving them useful lessons; who are themselves amiable and thus suited to make youth so both by precept and example; and who can teach them that rational subordination, which is equally removed from the rude boorishness, which some mistake for independence, and from that servility of manner caused by an education founded on authority independently of reason. Did parents generally consider this, we should not be so often pained as we are with the sight of rude ig and judgment shown in the dissertation "on the norance-the effect of neglected childhood; nor former and present condition of America." It would the parents themselves receive such fre- gratified us also to notice the compliment paid, qent mortifications from spoiled children. These although others also paid some to our great and things look like truisms which all know, and yet distinguished townsman Mr. Clay. it seems necessary that they should be constantconsidering that this perverseness which makes obtain their approbation. The young lady who children not learn, has begun and been tostered spoke an address on "American Independence" tion, payable by instalments within five years, the at home. This is a most important subject to so did great justice to her subject. The patriotic first payment on 31st of December, 1825.

O KEEN. J.

Ottoman Porte, and an Hattan Confederation, similar to the Germanic. The first is rendered the store me this section me this section, payable by instalments within five years, the first payment on 31st of December, 1825.

O KEEN. J.

O KEEN. J. children not learn, has begun and been fostered spoke an address on "American Independence"

read these remarks to pause for one minute, and deserves the highest commendation, for let it but part of the Baron Mackan, that it was not the intensity come to a recolution on it.

The latter part of the exercises of Wednesday consisted in reading compositions, which, considering the age of the writers, were very good; in that occasion were eloquently set forth. thorough examination on arithmetic by the intelligent instructor of that branch, and in a close inquiry into the origin of Logic, its principles and their use. The audience was occasionally recreated by music. The performance of one of the youngest members of the school on the piano and with the voice surprised and delighted all other specimens of musical talent equally creditable to the performers and to their very appeared to have been spared and the very

music with the same facility that she would the simplest tale. On Thursday the Senior Class was examined. first on Astronomy with which they were well acquainted. The promptness and ease with which answers were given and computations teacher. The Principal knew well how to in-

ands or the calculation of accounts they could and to oppose the treaty. defend their own rights, it would be surely a de- For the purpose of keeping peace and adminsirable object. We may never expect to see all istering justice; we suppose, the president delefemale commanding in an East-India voyage, or gated Mr. Andrews to go into the nation for the the heavens? When we remember that the abu- at every event. Andrews, however, acting more yond human power, the crafty use of which Gov. Troup. knowledge pretended to be received from above struck the vulgar with amazement, and debasing them to idolize impostors made them willingly these have in every age been exaggerated by ell, the Agent, from his office. the insidious hunters after power in order to attain the objects of their ambition by walking aable and at the same time so profitable in every sense to Lexington. Your ceaseless private indus-

> than their neighbours cast into dungeons and chains and in some instances put to death, for ought and will abrogate it and restore the Indiscience has raised her head and abashed super- ans to their rights. Governor Troup need not stition, the fierce parent of infuriate PERSECUTION | imagine that his bullying conduct is to deter the | Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Missouri has shrunk back into the dark caverns whence United States from doing justice. And if the she came. This superstition commences in treaty was fraudulently obtained, it must be null childhood and advancing gradually from the and void, and the United States must, in good nursery it spreads its baueful influence until the faith, place the Indians upon their original footlemagogue in church or state Astronomy lead- king power into her hands.

milieu de l'Olympe la lune et les etoiles, calment when ceded to the United States But, surely, if la mer irritee, font taire les vents et les flots, et the treaty was improperly obtained and injustice suspendent le cours des fleuves rapides." It is practised upon the Indians, it will not be pretendunnecessary to mention what an overwhelming and most assuasive power this science exerts on us in regard to our adorable Creator, how it humbles us before Him and yet teaches us that that which can comprehend Him. and his works can such a treaty carried into execution; and we can in the limits of this State, none of whom are to set. lars or over, 90 days credit, the purchaser giving a not be destined to mortality; how it roots out avarice and all the grovelling passions that seem to belie our origin, and elevating our characters? anticipates here in some measure our destination hereafter. To all institutions originated and carried on for such noble purposes we wish with

all our hearts unceasing prosperity, and we feel their ennobling influence will turn their atten-

After the examination on astronomy the class we confess that in our judgment they all did lrops, and immediately bursting from the encircling cloud she spreads around her a bright flood of delight. The writer on the superior value of a public over a private education showed a great deal of sound sense and mature thought, together with that characterisctic amiability which endears her to all who know her, and of which we sin-

probably make a few remarks before we close We were very much pleased with the strength

cerely hope no change of circumstance will ever

deprive her. On the subject of education we shall

When the instructive quickness and the spotless ly rung in their ears. They blame the teacher purity of female moral sense is considered, we rewhen the child is perverse or does not learn, not ally deem it a primary evidence of integrity to at home. This is a most important subject to so- did great justice to her subject. The patriotic

country, and I want no better security for the continuance of that independence whose blessings on

"The triumphs of geniu"-a poem was an able exemplification of the subject A hope has ties. been expressed in a late public print that this poem will be published, and in this hope we cordially join. In that case it will speak its own panegyric more forcibly than we can. We can' not forbear however to compare it to a collection who witnessed it. There were exhibited also of brilliant particoloured gems arranged in a fantastic but beautiful order, or to a piece of exquisitely wrought mosaic; nor indeed would it worthy and highly useful preceptress. No pains require a great stretch of imagination to fancy ourselves in the grottoes which this latter branch young lady already alluded to seemed to read of art was destined to adorn, catching the constant stream of melody with which their walls "BOLMAN." resounded.

(To be Continued)

Georgia, Troup, and the Indians .- It is recollected that the Creek Indians are divided on the made did ample credit to the mathematical subject of the late freaty, by which that tribe ceded to the United States a large tract of counstruct his pupils in the application of the mathe try The treaty was made by McIntosh and his matics they had learned; and the pupils showed friends without the consent of a majority of the that they had been taught mathematics not only nation, and for which he was put to death, the as the basis of all the phisical sciences, indeed of majority contending that the treaty of cession all science which is of really substantial use, but was fraudulently effected. The party opposed also as the means of the closest and most scrupu- to the treaty are unwilling to carry it into execu lously logical reasoning. As a rigid intellectual tion. This conduct on the part of the Indians exercise mathematics are highly valuable, and has excited the jealousy of the state of Georgia. have a powerful influence in srengthening the The Legislature of that state, at a late extra mind. We often see widows and those in pupil- session, accused Mr. Crowell, the Agent, of foage imposed on by the avaricious and unprinci menting dissatisfaction among the Indians, and oled, and if by understanding the measuring of of exciting the hostile party to destroy McIntosh

superintending the erection of a battery to save purpose of investigating the facts, and clothed our country: but is that any reason why females him with special powers to suspend the agent should not learn those principles by which pro- from office if he found it necessary. A long corperty is obtained and secured, by which their respondence has taken place between Mr. Anninds are expanded by following and measuring drews and Gov. Troup upon the subject of Anhe mariner's track to remotest regions, and by drew's mission. Governor Troup displays much which they are taught to read THAT ALPHABET intemperance towards the Agent, and manifests, y which the Deity has written his own history in we think, a disposition to have Crowell removed sed knowledge of astronomy has from the first a- discreetly, entered formally into the investigages tended to enthral the human mind, that by tion, and after collecting the testimony acquitted being able to calculate an eclipse or the return of the Agent and exculpated him from the charges comet indicated to the ignorant something be- imputed and alledged by the Legislature and

Governor Troup finding Andrews inflexible, and disposed to pursue an independent course, informed the Secretary of War that he would no bow their necks to the yoke; when we consider longer hold any corresponde ce with Mr. Anfears caused by natural phenomona, and that of Gov. Troup to procure the expulsion of Crow-

The last Southern Recorder informs us that Gen: Gaines has failed in his attempt to reconcile cross the prostrate necks of the awestruck multi- the two parties of Indians, but obtained assurances omy removing the curtain enabled men to see on one another or with the whites. Whatever things as they are, and lay aside their fears, and may be the justice of the Georgia claims to the walk forth in the dignity of their nature to view | territory obtained by the last treaty, we can but with adoration what they befor shrunk from, consider that government as having acted a most we cannot help congratulating ourselves on eve- extravagant part towards the government of the race. We no longer see those who know more in fact obtained by fraud, as alledged by the Indi- 44; Themis 44; Ruse 18; Curieux 18; the Antelope ans, there can be no doubt but the United States the Bearnaise, and the Salamander.'

ducts him up to the lower of Belus from which he Georgia seem to imagine that as the United all horses or other property stolen or taken by them can look into Heaven, and there with her dia | States have obtained a treaty of cession, the right mond wand explaining and pointing out the bright of property vests istanter in Georgia, and that it glories that adorn the universe, she teaches him cannot be reclaimed, however corruptly and to adore That Power who spoke them into being fraudulently the treaty may have been obtain-

and bade them run their eternal rounds. There ed. This cannot be sound doctrine. he hears 'ces paroles enchantees qui tout-a-coup dans le profond silence de la nuit arretent au the soil and obtains jurisdiction over the country It is true that Georgia becomes the owner of but be surprized to see Governor Troup display so much harshness and intemperance in attempting to bully the United States into his views of the subject. For ourselves we hope and expect that the President will give the complaining lajustice to them independent of Governor Troup, the Legislature of Georgia or any other power on earth. The Indians have a right to expect justice, and all good men will approve the act. Huntsville Democsat.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM HAYTI.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER. Port au Prince, July 11. "We embrace this opportunity via New York, to inform you of the arrival here on the 3d inst of a French frigate, a brig and a schooner, part of a quadron, consisting of two ships of the line, each earing the flag of a Rear Admiral, eight frigates, two brigs and a schooner. Immediately after anchoring, the Commander of the frigate (a Baron Mackau) signified to his Excellency the President, his being the bearer of a commission from his most Christian Majesty Charles X, to treat with this Government respecting the recognition of its inde-

"On the evening of the 7th, the preliminaries were agreed to, and next morning the brig was des patched to announce to the squadron the amicable termination of the Commission.

"The whole squadron came to anchor off this port on the 9th inst and this morning the Ordonance of Independence was fermally landed and conducted in procession to the Senate. The following ararticles were accepted by the Senators and afterwards sanctioned by his Excellency the President. 'The ports of the French part of the Island of St. (The Spanish part is not included in the act of Inof Naples, Tuscany, Parma, and Sardina at which
dependence.) Only half the amount of import and
conferences a Cardinal, as Representative of the French ships, merchandise, and produce.

"One hundred and fifty million of franes to be

be perpetually kept alive in the females of our tion of the French Government, that the word procupity and I want no better security for the conat half duties. This, as well as other particulars, will be more amply explained as soon as we can make ourselves acquainted with them; no limitation is mentioned for the termination of the favoured du-

· Business is quite at a stand for the moment; no thing but feasting and illuminations is thought of. Prince Fenille du Commerce of the 10th of July. It makes no mention of the term of the treaty, but gives some particulars which may prove not unin-

It states that, on the 3d inst. three French vessels of War, a schooner, a brig, and a frigate, the latter displaying both the French and Haytien flags, anchored in the great road, beyond the reach of the cannon, about an hour after mid day. No sooner had they anchored, than the frigate sent its boat, with despatches for the government, which despatches were received and forwarded by the chief ficer of the port. The next day several of the Haytien dignitaries repaired to the shore, and there received the Baron Mackau, the Captain of the frigate. "Then the public knew that this superior officer-officer of honor from his entrance upon the glorious career of arms was deputed by his sovereign to treat with our government concerning the recognition of our Independence—news which surprised many, but which nevertheless did not astonish a White, great number of Haytiens who expected the acknowledgement of our Independence, because of its justice, and above all knowing the liberality which has distinguished the reign of the august monarch Charles X. ever since his accession to the crown!

Anely, An

"On the 5th and on the morning of the 6th, nothing had transpired of the audiences and debates concerning our independence; nevertheless we quoi, which was a happy presage—but on the 7th trict. ve could read in every face the good news, and each complimented the other upon it. We are not deceived in auguring good from the employment of this distinguished officer, and we listened with bleasure to the recital of the actions of the Baron Mackau, from the age of 18 years. He acquits himself in negociations as in the field of honor he leaves all his adversaries in admiration of his abilities, and it is of such as him we say with Pope.

Great is the profit, (thus the God rejoin'd) When Ministers are blest with prudent mind. "On the 8th in the morning, one of the three French vessels, the brig, set sail, carrying orders to he French Squadron, which was in the bay, and noy hing was heard throughout the City but projects of feasts and of rejoicings: that we ought to have expected nothing less from a Prince who had just permitted the liberty of the press in his dominions The ladies are occupying themselves with their toilettes, and with every thing that has any rela-tion to the Haytien art, that is, the art of pleasing. In the midst of all these preparations. Echo, that nymph always faithful in repeating only the last words she hears, has recovered her memory, and we distinctly hear her repeating every where, Vive that the monster superstition has its origin in the drews. And thus, so far, terminated the efforts la France! Vive Haiti! Vive a jamius Charles X le liberal! Vive a jamias Boyer! beloved and cher ished by all his fellow-citizens, and whom we may henceforward call, the Fortunate Boyer.

"On the 8th, the French vessel Bearnaise, sailed for France, with despatches concerning the Treaty signed by both parties. On the 9th the President received the felicitations of the French merchants: and on the same day, the French squadron anchor ed in the roads, and the two admirals came on shore. The great rejoicings were to take place on the

"The following vessels compose the French fleet. l'Eylau 80 guns; Jean Bart 74; Circe, 44, Nymphe ry institution intended to enlighten and free our United States and the Indians. If the treaty was 44, Magicenne 44, Venus 60; Clorinde 60; Medea

IMPORTANT INDIAN TREATIES.

Intelligencer, dated "St, Louis, June 4.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to inform you that treaties have been concluded by Gen. CLARK, adult quaking before a bulrush which he sees a- ing. This can only be done by the United States with the Kansas and Osage Indians, for the cesden to himself and an easy prey to any designing has a right to interfere and take the treaty maand advantageous stipulations have been introfrom the white people since the year 1815, and the Osages are in like manner to pay for all similar depredations committed by them since the year 1808. These stipulations, of course, cannot take effect until after the treaties are ratified by the President and Senate, when upon proof being made to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, pay ment will be made. The sum of eight thousand dollars is appropriated by the treaties to these indemnities. These Indians are also to pay for all which is to be annually stopped out of their annuithe within twenty leagues of our boundary. Thus note with approved security-Lexington August 12 18.

WILLIAM WEST. these important treaties have been concluded, by virtue of which the beautiful tract of country on the western border of this State, will be laid open to the settlement of the white people, and the whole state is to be freed from the nuisance of an dians a fair and patient hearing and administer Indian population. Many of our frontier citizens and adventurers to Mexico will be indemnified for their losses, and the obligation to pay for thefts and robberies out of their annuities, will operate as a security against future depredations, and will make the whole nation responsible for the good behavior of each individual. The stipulations to prevent all Indians from settling within sixty miles of our boundary, is one of the wisest ever put into a treaty. It will be advantageous to both Indians and white people, for it will leave a clear space between them, wide enough to prevent encroachments on each other's territory and allow room for stock to range without getting upon Indians land, and giving the Indians a pretext for killing and stealing it. Upon the whole, these are two of the nost advantageous treaties ever made for Missouri, and must have the effect of giving tranquility to her frontlers, securing it against future interruption from Indians, bringing a beautiful part of the country into cultivation, greatly increasing the steam of emigration to our Western border, and giving it a dense and powerful population which will forever place it beyond the dread of Indian wars."

HOLY ALLIANCE.

MILAN, 18th MAY .- The Emperor and Empress f Austria have arrived at this place. The King and Queen of Naples, the Duchess of Parma; and the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, are already here It is believed that conferences will be held between the Chancellor of Austria, and the Ambassadors of France, Russia, Prussia, and England, a bout the 1st of June; and also with the Ministers

Holy Father will assist. Two subjects will be under discussion. A proposed arranegment between the Greeks and the Ottoman Porte, and an Italian Confederation, simi-



THE ELECTION.

The following is a list of the names of the Senators in this state, the counties in which they live, and the political side they espouse,

FOR THE NEW COURT. County. Name. County. Daniel, Montgomery Selby, Adair.

Hughes, Nicholas. Allen, Woods* Greene. Harrison. Cumberland. Barrett. Obannon, Cockrell* Allen. Fleming. Obanoon, Logan. Campbell. (arneal* Ewing, Christian. Worthington, Muhlenby. Smith. Scott. Ward, Greenup. Yancey, Barren.
Dudley, Franklin.
Forsythe, Pendleton. Henry. Denny,

Mayo, Floyd. For the Old Court. County. Name. County.
Washington. Lockett, Henderson.
Shelby. Stephens, Breckinridge, Name. Washington Pope,* Shelby. Crutcher, Hardin.

All those market thus* were elected at the late election .- It is not yet known whether Lyon could see in the countenances of all a je ne scais or Givens is elected in the lower Senatorial Dis-

> From the best information we have been able to collect the old Court party have succeeded by a large majority of members in the lower honse. We have the names of the Representatives from fifty two counties, without information to which side of the question many of them belong. As soon as we can procure the number of votes given to eacle, they shall appear in our pa-

On Tuesday last the person charged with depositing Tartar emetic in Mr. Wickliffes punch, was examined before two magistrates, and sentenced to further trial. We understand that all who partook of the punch have escaped without any other injury than having been well puked, &c.

The Lafayette Female Academy,

COMMENCES its sixth session on MONDAY, the 5th of September next, and continues till the first Monday in February. From the diffiulty of classing these who come irregularly, it is hoped that all who attend will be

gin with the session, for the benefit and convenience both of the PUPILS and the INSTRUCTORS. TERMS as usual in CURRENCY, and

payment always quarterly in advance. Lexington August 8th, 1825 .- 32-3w. FOR SALE,

BDD TO eight hundred acres of best Land in Logan county on sed River, the river in-

clusive is the line on one side for about a mile and a half. Two of the best of never-failing springs. Also; Charles S. Morton and myself have for sale

A Handsome Farm. In the same county, about eight miles on this side of Russellville, with some valuable improvements. such as an apple orchard of the best of fruit. Large adult quaking before a bulrush which he sees adult quaking before a bulrush which they held within this sion of all the land which they have a sion of all the lan that there is any other place better watered has three springs affording a stream of sufficient ing the benighted wanderer by the hand con- But Governor Troup and the government of duced into the treaties. The Kansas are to pay for size for mulls. The above tracts of land can be purchased on good terms, or exchanged for land in this or one of the adjoining counties. Also, I have an extraordinary Farm Hand, a negro man which I will exchange for a young negro woman with or without children, accustomed to house business. GEO. W. MORTON.

Fayette Co. Aug. 13th 1825 .- 32-4w.

Sale of Furniture, &c.

Two female servants to be hired, application to be made at my office on Market Street near the public square.

NOTICE. .

THE public are hereby cautioned against pur-chasing of JAMES P. RUCKER, the following Slaves or either of them; viz William a man and Precilla his wife, and their children of the following names (to wit.) George, George Ann, Patience, Dick, William and James, as these slaves are all my property in right of my dower in the estate of John Mc Daniel dec'd.

MARY HAMILTON.

late MARY McDANIEL. August 1st 1825-32-3t*

Weaving.

ABRAHAM DEYARMON RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general that he has commenced the Weaving business in all its various branches as follows, Cover-

Venetian Carpeting &c.

He will also attend to the BLUE & BLACK. Dying and Scouring. He pledges himself, that no exertions shall be spared by him to give satisfaction to those who may favore him with their work, his establishment is in a part of the house occupied by Mr Bridewell as a Sadlers Shop on Main Street and directly opposite the Baptist grave yard where he may be found at all times. Angust 9th 1825-32-tf.

Fayette County to wit.

ders, about twelve years old Fourteen hands two inches high no brands Appraised to fifteen Dollars in Silver or gold by Francis. Downing and John

O KEEN. J. P.

A CARD.

Abram S. & Elijah H. Drake, TAILORS,

COULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in business, and have made a permanent arrangement with one of the most fashionable and celebrated Shops in Philadelphia, to furnish them with every change of fashions, immediately on their arrival from London, They pledge themselves, with confidence, to all who may please to favor them with their orders, that their work shall be executed in the most neat and tasty style. They have on hand for Sale a few pieces of CLOTH & CASSIMERE,

low for Cash, and also a few setts of SPRINGS for gentlemen's riding Pantaloons, &c. Their Shop is kept in Main Street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn. Ladies and Gentlemen please call and

ELIJAH H. DRAKE, Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, small advance for cash. where he has spent upwards of twelve months in the best shops in those Cities, for the express purpose of obtaining a perioct knowledge of the most modern and improved modes of Curring and Making all kinds of garments for gentlemen in his line; and also, Ladies' Ridine Dresses and Peleces. He has brought with him from Mr Warson's Shop, Philadelphia, a new Suit, made in the most splendid and fashionable style. Lexington, July 22, 1825-29-6m

MARNIX VIRDEN, F. PECIFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visting strangers, that he has provided himse f with

A Complete Hack,

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself; and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 13.75. -30-tf.

For Sale.

A valuable tract of about 320 Acres of first Mate LAND;

YING on Cane Run about five miles from Lexington, binding on the Iron Works Road, on which there is two log Cabins and 90 acres cleared; the re-

Well Timbered with Timber Of the first Quality, & furnished with an abundance Of Stock Water.

This Tract can be very conveniently divided into two tenements, so as to accomodate puronasers who may not incline to purchase the whole. For terms apply to William Story of Georgetown or John Bradford of Lexington.

850 REWARD.

Will g ve the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store-room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth inst and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the subcriber, the greater portion of which were seventyfive and fixty two and a half cents notes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other to receive the commonwealth's notes for them The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they DANIEL PRICE Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825-3-tf

Public Sale.

Agreeably to an act of the general assembly of Kentucky passed at their last session, we will offer or sale to the highest bidder, or Saturday 27th day of the pre. sem month a first rate MERCHANT MILL and appratus together with netween five and ten acres of land on the farm of the late Jacob Keller dec'd in Jes-samme county six miles South of Lexincton. A credit of six months will be given, bond and security will be required; terms of sale, gold or silver—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

WM POLLARD, Commissioners. P. At the same time and place there will be several horses a parcel of hay and several other articles of fered for sale terms as above. August 5. 1825. 31-3w-

Stop the Thief! AS STOLEN on the night of the 23d inst. from Daniel Crump's, six miles south of Perryville,

Kentucky A LARGE ROAN MARE,

about fifteen hands high, has a small scar on her breast occasioned by roweling, a small white star in her fore-head, very dropped rump, some small saddle spots, very small eyes, shod before and her fore feet much worn The man I suspect of having stolen her sop ed the same night tha 1 did at Mr. Crump's to stay all night, but was missed about 10 or 110 clock the same night. Any person who detects the thief or can give information so that I get the mare shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble and expense, by the subscriber living at the Cross Plains, Fayette County Ky.

July 25, 1825.-30-4t* BENJAMIN BLEDSOE.

PUBLIC NOTICE. ANAWAY from the subscriber residing in the town of Cynthiana,

JOHN WARD,

An apprentice to the Tailouring business. Said apprentice made his elopement on the 19th inst. having about seventeen months to serve. Ward has by grea care and attention having been bestowed on him, be came a good workman, and consequently valuable to his master. He is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high well proportioned, dark eyes, and dark curled hair Wears a bine broad cloth coat and light pantaloons and when dressed is much of a dandy. These are therefore to f rwarn all persons from employing a harbouring said apprentice, as I am resolved to put the law rigidly in lorce against all such a do

JOHN WHITE.

July 21st 1825 .- 30-3t.

The Kentucky Whig.

MINCSE Individuals who have in their posses whigh are requested to return them immediatel a the subscriber. NELSON NICHOLAS.

Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON, MAIN STREET,

AS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware ielected with care expressly for this market, contain-

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns,

Plates Twiffers & Muffins,

do. Oval Dishes, do. Covered do. very handsome, do Soup Tureens

do Sance do do Bakers and Nappies,

do Bakers and Nappies,
do Mugs and Pitchers,
do Bowls, Basius and Ewers,
do Teapors, Sugars at d Creams,
do Coffee Bowls and Saucers,
do Tea cups and Saucers. &c. &c.
Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome,
Enamelled edged and C. C. ware of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very

CASH will be given for a few tons of

HEMP. Lexington, May 12, 1825 .- 19-tf.

NOTICE.

A L persons indebted for the Lexington Public Advertiser, or for Advertisements published in that paper, are requested to call at this Office and settle their respective balances, either by payment of the money or giving a note. Those who do not comply with this natice, cannot expect to be first the complete. with this notice, cannot expect to be further indulged Lexington, May 12, 1825,-19-tf.

SLAVES FOR SALE, A N excellent COOK and WASHER, aged between 40 and 50 years. Also a boy 16 years of age, who is acquainted with quilling in a bagging factory.

Enquire of the Printer.

Lexington, April 14, 1825.-15-tf N excellent COOK and WASHER, aged between

Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS. Lexington March 24, 1825 -12-tf.

NEW GOODS.



GOOTS,

Selected with great care by himself; Among which are the following Articles, viz: Superfine BROAD GLOTHS and Cassimeres, ased Pelice Cloths, Flannels and Barze, assorted.
Figured and Plain Bombazetts do Denmark Sattins and Silk Stripes Irish and Russia Sheetings Table and Russia Dispers Irish Linen and Brown Holland Linen and Cotton Drillings Furniture Calicoes, and Ginghams. Wide and narrow Fancy Calicoes Cotton and Linen Cambricks Long Lawn and Cotton Handkerchiefs do
Jaconet and Mul Mul Mushns do
Figured and Plain Book do do Canton Crape and Crape Robes Crape and Cotton Handkerchiefs

Italian Crapes and Crape Scarfs do Pink Muslin Robes & White do: with coloured borders Flain and Figured Silks Figured Silk and Gause Hendkerchiefs do Bandana and Black Silk do do Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose Silk and Beaver Gloves Na keen, Silk, Twist and Buttons Ribbons, Tapes, Laces and Edgings Tortoise Tucking and Side Combs Wide and Narrow Domestic Plaids do Domestic Circassian Plaids and Bed Ticking ass'd. Furniture and Domestic Checks Brown and Bleached Cotton Sheetings do Fine Sea Island and common Cotton Shirtings Silk Merseilles and Valentia Vesting assorted Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 7 warranted Stuff, Morocco and Leather Shoes assorted

WINES. Best 4th Proof FRENCH BRANDY Best IMPERIAL,
GUNPOWDER and
YOUNG HYSON
FRESH LOAF SUGAR, COFFEE AND CHOCOLATE

Allapice, Pepper, Cloves and Mace Nutmegs, Cinnamon and Mustard. Best Bengal Lidigo and Patent Blacking Madder, Copperas and Allum Queens, China and Glass Ware, assorted Window Glass and Cut Nails Spades and Shovels. Cradling and Grass SCYTHES

And a general Assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Those GOODS being laid in very low, and with such great care, that all who may want to purchase will find it their interest to call.

ALEX. PARKER. Lexington June 9, 1825.—231f

STATE OF KENTUCKY. Campbell Curcuit, Sct. APRIL TERM, 1825.

Frederick Klette, Complainant, against
Elias P. Smith and others, Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the efendant E. P Smith is no inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is, therefore, ordered, that unless the said Defendant E has P Smith do appear here, on or before the first day of the next July term of this court and snewer the Com-na nant's bill, the same as to him will be taken for con-And it is further ordered that a copy of this rder be inserted in some duly authorised newspape published in this Commonwealth for two months suc-

June 9, 1825. -- 23 9w

GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

The undersigned has taken the Celebrated Watering Place called THE GREENVILLE SPRINGS, near Harrodsburgh, Ky. and has put hem in complete order for the reception of Vis-

The prices of Boarding &c. will be on moderate

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS. May 2, 1325 -19-tf.

JOB PRINTING Of every description neatly executed here

Betanic Garden.

THOFOSALS will be received for the following Work

To Grub and plough about 7 acres of ground. To pave about 60 square yards with flat stones.
To lay about 100 Cubic yards of a stone fence.
To put up a Board fence 7 feet high, around part

To Care Tan bark and other objects by the day or To procure and plant One Thousand young trees,

Shrubs and Vines, from the woods.

Apply to the Superintendant C. S. Rafinesque by letters left at Capt. Pike's or Thomas Smith's

N. B. The shareholders are notified to pay the instal-

ments due on their shares to the Treasurer of the com-Feb. 3 1825—5—tf.

REMOVAL.

SMITH SHOP to the Corner of Upper Street, between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, where WHITESMITH BUSINESS

in its various branches, viz. Scale Beams and Steelvards made and repaird. The Iron work for all sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on and for sale, Locks repaired &c. &c.

He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and assures them and the public that no pains shall be spared to make them well satisfied both in quality & price of the work done at his shop.

Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices. THOMAS TUDMAN. N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn

the trade. Feb. 10, 1825,-6,-tf.

WANTED,

GARDNER for the BOTANIC GARDEN, he A must be sober, trusty and skillful. Apply to the

-ALSO-An undertaker to quarry Stone—and 100 Cedar or Locust posts 9 or 10 feet long.—Apply as above.

Lexington, May 12, 1825,—19-tf.

LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Cousumptions.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infal-lible, and a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep

arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is neces-

The following certificates from respectable gen tlemen, physicians and surgeous, are subjoined, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon

La Mott's Cough Drops.

we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which he recommends it. Doct's. Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4.

1824: James Post, of White-Creek, February, 14th, 1825: Watson Sumner and John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th 1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jau. 20th 1825.

Mr. A Crosby-I am pleased with this opportunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, ! produce articles in his line equal to any in the U-have been blessed with such perfect health as to nion suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach til by a continued use of your valuable drops, 1 render further means unnecessary

Rev EBENEZER HARRIS.
Salem [N. Y.] January 12th. 1825.

loths, from No. 1 to 7 warranted rocco and Leather Shoes assorted

Best wadeira and London psrticular red in his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particular that each bottle is enveloped in a stero or check label, which is struck on January 13th, 1825—2-tf the same bill with the directions. Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON
Pittsburgh—J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—P.
M. WEDDELD, Druggist, Cleaveland—
PRAT and MEACH, Druggists Buffalb—O. &
S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus—GOOD-WIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A. FAIRCHILDS, Druggists Cincinnatti—BYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Louisville .- and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Winchester Ky, and at the

Drug Store of James Graves.

Lexington, Ky. Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar ingle; nine Dollars per doz. May 25th 1825.-1 year.



Book BINDING.

ALEX'R. DRENNAN & SONS. RESPECTFULLY Inform the public that they carry on the above business opposite the lower market house. Lexington. Any commands they may be favoured with, shall be punctually attended to.

N. B. At the same place Silks & Cloths Dyed black, blue, and various colours.

Mens' Clothes Scoured, and the Colour renewed.
Lexington. Feb. 10, 1825-6-tf



NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC. te has extra superfine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS G CASSIMERES-Flowered paper for rooms-Bolting Cloths—Leghorn Bonnets—Olive Oil, in canis-ters for Machinery, &c. His good will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

To those purchasing to sell ag ae can offer in-

JOHN TILFORD. Lexington, April 11, 1825-15—tf
P. S. Whiskey by the barrel—Powder by the keg,
rom the Union Wills, for sale.
J. T. KENTUCKY BIBLE SOCIETY, | \$100 Specie Reward !!!

OFFERS FOR SALE OFFERS FOR SALE
OCTAVO BIBLES of a very superior quality
offers for they have on hand also, a
great number of Bibles and Testaments, adapted to
the use of Societies, Associations, Sunday Schools,
and Families, which they will dispose of for cost, and
to the poor gratis. Apply to the Agent at his office at
Mr.D. A. Sayre's Main Street, Lexington.

THOS: NELSON,

Areau, K. B. S. Agent, K. B. S.

Juty 27th, 1825 .- 30-3t.

JOHN M. HEWETT,

TRUSS MAKER,

(SHO T ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.) S now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the racket wheel The newly invented and much approved double-

headed Steel,
The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages.

Gentlemens' best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets,

Ladies', Gentlemens', and Misses Back Stays, to re-

lieve pains in the breast. Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers Female Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business, In its various branches, continued as usual. Lexington, May 5, 1825.—18-tf



One mile and a halffrom Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the ballance is in a good state of cultivation; a frame house at the room opposite the Red river Iron Store, on Short and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette street, and directly above the office of Sam. Blair, esq. county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c. GEORGE ROBINSON.
Lex. April 1, 1824---14--tf.

WHISKEY.

WHISKEY of a superior quality for sale by the barrel, by DAVID MEGOWAN.
Upper end of the upper markethouse. Lexington, May 10th 1824-20-tf



For Sale, A SMALL FARM OF W 30 A ORIS In the immediate neighbourhood of LEXINGTON.

FETHERE are on it comfortable buildings for two families if necessary-good wate-meadows & orchards,-under good fence--and sufficiency of wood land Terms can be made very favourable. Apply to CHARLES WILKINS,

or Col. JAMES TROTTER. Lex. Aug. 1, 1824—73-tf

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own

Law I otice.

JAMES O. HARRISON, WILL practice LAW in the Fayette Courts. His Office is kept above the office of the Clerk of Lex July 15, 1825-28-

LAW NOTICE. JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va. ILL practice Law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will re ceive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street. Lex. Dec. 20, 1824.—25-tf.

LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE Attorney and Counsellor at Law. WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURTS Lexington, April 6,1284--15-tf.

LAW NOTICE. JOHN W. TIBBATTS & J.O. HARRISON. AVE united in the Practice of the LAW in the Fayette Circuit Courts. Their Office is kept in the room immediately above the Office of the Clerk of the County court. April 7, 1825-14-tf.

It must not be forgotten THAT ONE OF THE CAPITAL PRIZES IN THE \$40.000 LOTTER I

Recently drawn in the City of Baltimore, was sold at PIKE'S OFFICE, And that he has TICKETS now for sale in several

other Eastern Lotteries, all to be concluded within 30 days. Among the Brilliant Prizes of which are to be found --1 of 50,000 3 of 20,000

2500-2000-1000-500-&c, &c, &c. Tickets from \$5 to \$10 only—and prizes will be paid at his office as soon as presented. Orders from any part of the United States will receive the most prompt attention. if post paid, and addressed to J. M. PIKE, Lexington Ky

Lexington July 27 May 12 1823- 19-tf.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living near Lexington, Fayette County (Kentucky,) on the 28th day of December last, a Negro Man named

QUILLA:

About 21 years of age; about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, of copper complexion; he had on a grey linsey coatee and pantaloons, took with him a drab grey coat with 3 or 4 capes, with other clothing not recollected, I have reasen to believe the above slave is either in the state of Indiana, Illinois or Ohio, or on Loard some Steam

I will give the above reward for the said slave taken out of the state of Kentucky, or fifty dollars in like money if taken within the State of Kentucky, on delivery of him in Lexington. May 23d 1825. WM. E. BAIN.

21-tf. The National Republican at Cincinnati will give the above advertisement 4 weeks insertion, and forward their account to this office for payment.



FOR SALE. A VALUABLE TRACT OF ACRES

Of first rate Land, lying on Cane run, about five miles from Lexington, binding on the Iron Works road, on which there is about twenty acres cleared with a log cabbin on it, the remainder woodland well timbered with timber of the first quality. For terms apply to the Editor hereof, Lexington June 22d 1825.—24—tf.

J. M. PIKE

NAM'S TEN SHARES OF OLD KENTUCKY BANK STOCK. Please apply at his LOTTE-RY & EXCHANGE OFFICE. LexFeb. 24 1825-8-tf.

The Sulphur Bath

IS again in operation, and will be carefully administered by Robert McNitt. It's efficacy has been provs ed in several cases of Rheumatism, Tetter, &c. Apply Lexigton, April 26 1825-18-tf,

Lancasterian Seminary.



THE UNDERSIGNED being associated in the education of youth do piedge themselves to those who may please to patronize their institution, to devote their best efforts to the progress and improvement of their pupils both in moral and literary at-

Classical and Scientifick DEPARTMENT:

Under the charge of Mr. O'Hara. TERMS OF TUITION in this Department are as fo-Classical Course, 10 dollars per quarter of 12 weeks; Scientific Instruction 10 dollars per quarter of do. English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography.

Seven dollars and fifty cents per quarter of twelve

The Lancasterian School Will be under the same regulation as heretofore:with the exception of a change of the session from five months to twelve weeks.—The terms of tuition will therefore be four dollars per quarter of twelve weeks, including the lessons, slates, pencils, fuel, &c... isually furnished in this institution

Tuition to be paid in advance WM. DICKINSON.

Lexington July 8,

CHARLES O'HARA. June 23, 1825 .- 25-tf Tobacco Manufactory.

WILLIAM H. NORTON AS opened a shop opposite Drs. Pindelland Satterwhite, where he has and will constantly keep on hand · Best chewing Tobacco,

Best Kentucky Spanish and common SEGARS. Scotch, Rappee and Maccouba Snuffs of superior quality, Wholesale or Retail.

W H N Has recently commenced the manufac-

Wrought Nails, A supply of which, equal if not superior to any manufactured in the United States, will be constantly kept for sale at the above establishment.

Lands for Sale. THE subscribers wish to sell their farms on which they live in the county of Mercer on Salt river even miles below Haarodsburgh and one mile west of

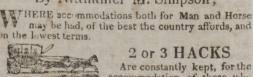
Newprovidence Church containing near 300 Acres each: The land is of good quality well watered and timbered, with good improvements orchards and buildings,

Also one tract containing 166 acres, nine miles below Harrodsburg on Salt River, on which James MeAfce lives: Cood Land, well watered with good TIMBER AND GOOD

Improvements, The whole or either of the above farms will be sold low for cash and a reasonable credit given for part of the purchase money. JNO & ROBT. McKARNY. July 4, 1825 28-6t*

> ENTERTAINMENT, Keys,

By Nathaniel M. Simpson;



Main stree

may be had, of the best the country affords, and on the lowest terms. 2 or 3 HACKS Are constantly kept, for the accommodation of those who

Lexington,

May 5th, 1825.-18-tf

Soap Grease and Ashes. WISH to purchase a quantity of SOAP GREASE AND ASHES, for which a fair price

SAMUEL COOLIDGE.

ish to hire. Independent of a Great Number of \$4000, 3000.

Lexington July 27th 1825 .- 30-tf.